Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSTC-8-The Old Ron BLOU OPERA HOUSE S A Brass Monkey. BROADWAY TREATRE S Mr. Barnes of New York. CASINO-8-The Yeomen of the Guard.

DALY'S TREATRE-2 and 8:15-Lottery of Love. DOCKSTADER'S S-Minatrels.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux.

Shand ofera House-9 and s-Alone in London.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE-4 and 8-Waddy Googan

EYELM THEATRE-8-18-Lord Channey.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.-Day and Evening-Jeru

salem and the Crucifizion.

MADISON SQUARE TERATRE—S:30—A Legal Wreck.

NIBLO'S—2 and S—The Stowaway.

POLO GROUNDS—3—Baseball.

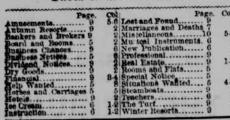
STAR THEATRE—S—Penclops.

STANDARD THEATRE-S-Philip Herne.

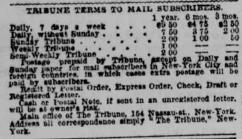
STH AVENUE THEATRE-S-The Quick or the Dead.

14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and S-Fascination. SDAVE. AND 63D-ST.—American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gottysburg.

Index to Advertisements.



Business Notices



New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Twenty-five persons are thought to have been killed by the explosion and wreck of the steamer Ville de Calais. === Sir John Macdonald will go to England to confer with Lord Salisbury regarding the fisheries dispute. Emperor William launched the ironclad Castellamere, at Naples. "The Times's" defence in Mr. Parnell's Scotch libel suit was put in; it alleges that Mr. Parnell must first try his case in England, having taken out a libel in that country. ____ A writ of habeas corpus was issued by a Montreal judge for the defaulter De Baun.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === Senate: Mr. Allison introduced a resolution to take a recess from Saturday next to November 19; it went over on objection by Mr. Morgan; Senator Teller criticised the financial record of the Administration. - House: Mr. Cox made a personal explanation regarding the forgery of his frank.

Domestic .- General Harrison received Governor Foraker and a delegation from Ohio and the veterans of the 79th Indiana Regiment. - There were 36 new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville, and three deaths. === The West Shore Railroad Limited Express was imprisoned and partially wrecked in the West Point tunnel by a No lives were lost. === A crowd of forty thousand people gathered on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe; Mr. Blaine did not speak, because of a cold .. ___ Judge Thurman was greated by many thousands of Democrats at Fort Wayne. The Howard Overseers agreed to the appointment of a committee to regulate athletics.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in

City and Suburban .- The Democratic local fac-

tions fighting still more bitterly, while the Republican chances are improving. - Warner Miller, John W. Jacobus, John F. Plummer and others spoke at a meeting of the Paper Dealers Harrison and Morton Club, z== The St. Louis club defeated the New-York nine at the Polo Grounds. === The second day of registration in this city resulted in 90,979 names being recorded; a gain of about 13,000 over the second day of 1884. === The Republicans of Newark held a successful parade. === The Democrats in the Pelice Board refused to pass a motion requesting the police force to distribute or preserve at the polling-places notices of rewards for the conviction of persons making fraudulent attempts to register. —— A murderous assault was made at Elizabeth, N. J., upon Colonel Rufus King, jr., a member of Governor Green's staff. === Stock irregular, with generally small fluctuations, clos-

Richmond. ____ The Pimlico races were continued. The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 531-4.

CLEVELAND'S LATEST BLESSING.

BESTOWED ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGH SECRETARY ENDICOTT.

Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, Jan. 4, 1886.
To the commanding officers of the National armories at Springfield and Rock Island, and of the United States arsenals at New-York, West Troy, Philadelphia, Boston and Benicia:
White arsenals and armories are not intended to be converted into political machines, two pointical parties in this country are recognized. It is therefore ordered that hereafter in employing or discharging employes of any and all grades, other things being equal and qualifications satisfactory, Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades gradually between Democrate and Republicans. This rule will apply to women and children as well as to men, and will be strictly enforced.

S. V. BENET,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

President Cleveland's ambition to go down to fame as the Great Vetoer does not wane. Yesterday he added thirteen to his score, all of private pension bills, for which he seems to have an insatiable appetite. Thirteen is an unlucky number.

The Sioux Indians are apparently on the way to securing better terms for their land than the Commissioners were able to offer under the act of Congress appointing them. The delegation in Washington were informed yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior that the President would recommend in his next message that, instead of 50 cents an acre, they should receive \$1, 75 cents and 50 cents, according to the time when possession is taken of their lands. At the council on the reservation \$125 an acre was asked. Probably the Indians will accept the compromise if Congress consents to it. They could hardly hope to obtain more favorable terms.

The attitude of the Democratic party on the question of preventing fraudulent registering and voting was illustrated vesterday by the action of the Democratic Police Commissioners. Messrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root and Daniel G. Rollins, all citizens of the highest stand-

officers. By the votes of Commissioners Voorhis and MacLean the plan was defeated. The Republicans are in earnest in the matter, however, and the placards are sure of a wide circulation. It is not in the Solid South alone that the Democracy stand in the way of an honest ballot and a fair count.

The business men of this city are organizing in behalf of the Republican National ticket in a whole-souled and earnest fashion that has never been surpassed. The latest of these campaign clubs is that of the Paper and Associated Trades, which raised a banner in Duanest. yesterday amid great enthusiasm. This club was especially fortunate in having Warner Miller as one of the speakers. Mr. Miller drew an excellent protection moral from the growth and prosperity of the paper trade, the subject being a congenial one to both him and his audience. The success of the new club is assured. and the deep interest taken in the campaign is evinced by the fact that 700 members were enrolled in four days.

Ordinarily there is some increase in the registration in this city on the second day as compared with the first. The total was so large on the first day this year, however, that it is not to be wondered at that yesterday showed a falling-off of some 5,000. Still the number registered (90,979) is far in advance of any previous second day, and the total for the two days is 186.792, an increase of 34.448 over the first two days in 1884. The citizens of New-York have done well so far. Those whose names have not been counted among the 186,792 already registered will have an opportunity to do their duty on October 26 and 27.

HAVE REPUBLICANS THE COURAGE OF THEIR CONVICTIONS?

A capital letter of acceptance, Mr. Erhardtshort, modest, pithy and comprehensive. It ought to elect you Mayor of this misgoverned city, and it will, if Republicans do their plain the voters registered actually voted. The obduty, embrace their best opportunity for a dozen years, work hard and vote straight, instead of letting things drift and turning up at registered, but also to get the registered vote the polls on Election Day with their eyes full polled. The reason is easily understood. In of dust and their heads full of fog in place | the Republican wards there was confidence that

What mischievous nonsense knaves, hypocrites and dupes are talking these days about the obligation of re-electing Mr. Hewitt. The Mayor is a good man; nobody who isn't his inferior ever said he wasn't, but even his excellent friend, THE TRIBUNE, is getting tired of seeing the cloak of his private virtues used to conceal the bloated and offensive body of his party. No city on earth, unless-begging the pardon of Mr. Hewitt's friend, the Sultan-it be Constantinople, stands more in need of salvation than the city of New-York. The emotion that honest citizens ought to feel at this moment is not a pusillanimous apprehension of possibly greater ills to come, but a righteous wrath at those which are. What, in the name of all his public letters, has Mr. Hewitt to offer as a reward for honest votes? Nothing but a continuation of prodigious extravagance and petty pilfering, an exchange of one set of conspicuous rascals for another at the hub of the wheel, and a host of disciplined marauders setting new snares and guarding old ones along the spokes and around the tire, with here and there an "angel" complacently pruning his wings.

It isn't a miracle we hope to see, unless the casting of a full and loyal Republican vote in this town is to be defined as a miracle-a definition for which, to be sure, there is some substantial authority in the past conduct of many respectable men who are so particular | put in the field, the evidences of weakness in about looking before they leap that they gen- that organization have constantly increased. erally forget to leap at all. But what we hope When it lost Henry D. Purroy, Andrew J. see, and what at this hour we actually are bold enough to expect to see, is a conviction that New-York must have at least an interlude | tricts. In almost all parts of the city its maof clean, thrifty and efficient government, a chinery is in a clumsy, awkward and even shatconviction so determined that it will crystallize | tered condition. The vote of the County Dein action on November 6.

FLOQUETS MARESHIFTS.

Floquet's scheme of constitutional revision, while less flimsy than Ferry's, is tentative and | tility to Mr. Hewitt among voters of German artificial. Change is proposed for the sake of change, because there are evidences of widespread dissatisfaction with the practical operation of republican institutions. What is needed is a redistribution of political forces by which the Ministry of the day may be released from absolute dependence upon the Legislature and a logical development of parliamentary institutions effected under pressure of party government. Various modifications are proposed by the Premier, but no radical reforms are contemplated. Floquet, from lack of authority or of courage, suggests a series of minor adjustments in place of a homogeneous plan of political reorganization. He does not act upon Burke's sound principle: "A whole system ought to be produced. It ought to be no palliative, but a legislative provision, vigorous, substantial and effective."

The present Constitution is an anomalous jumble of Cabinet and Presidential systems of government, with two legislative Chambers of nominally co-ordinate powers and a popular House divided into three political factions. There is a President who names the Premier but not the Ministers, and who is elected by the Chambers and not by the people. There is a Cabinet responsible not to the President, but to the Chambers, and dependent at every stage of its existence upon a vote of confidence from a coalition of two of the three factions. There are two Chambers, one designed to be a check upon the other, but practically at the mercy of the Deputies. The independence of the Executive Administration which is the characteristic feature of Presidential government is lacking. The reciprocity of action between Ministers and Chambers, which in England imparts organic unity to Cabinet government, is also wanting. The Deputies, if divided into two political parties, Government and Opposition, might retain their ascendancy over the Senate, the Ministry and the President, and yet furnish France with a strong and stable parliamentary and executive sys- support of all who believe in gratitude to the tem. But there are three parties in place of two: and one of these is hostile to the form and didates were not citizens of worth and of spirit of republican institutions and cannot be intrusted with power. The Government has to be carried on by adventitious and generally in- sess the esteem of all who know them, and sincere coalitions between warring factions. Necessarily Premiers lack political authority, Ministries are unstable and devoid of character and force, and every recurring Cabinet crisis leads to a fresh makeshift.

The tentative character of Floquet's expedients is disclosed at a glance. He attempts to impart stability to the Cabinet by exempting it from removal during a fixed term except on the passage of a formal vote of lack of confidence. who has run for Sheriff for many years. Mr.

menace of a vote of lack of confidence. Floquet takes only a short step in that direction, and leaves the supremacy of the Deputies practically unimpaired. On the other hand, he increases the power of the Lower Chamber at the expense of the Senate. He deprives the Senate of the power of rejecting financial measures and of sanctioning the exercise by the President of the right of dissolving the Lower House. He reduces its legislative functions to the bare privilege of a suspensive veto operative for two years. Practically he degrades the Upper House, and by depriving it of all opportunity for usefulness opens the way for its ultimate discontinuance. He makes these proposals, moreover, on the eve of general elections, by which the Reactionary groups may secure control of the Lower House and thereby be released from interference by a Republican Senate. Such changes as these, like the projected alterations of the official terms of Senators and Deputies, are not based upon homogeneous principles of constitutional government. In Burke's suggestive phrase, palliatives are applied; a whole system is not proposed.

THE FACT ABOUT NEWARK.

The Newark election has been treated by Democrats as if it gave assurance of success in the State of New-Jersey. But the registration on Tuesday suggests a fact which Democratic boasters have overlooked. The registration has been remarkably large in Republican districts, and indicates a great gain there for the cause of protection. But in Democratic districts the registration has not correspondingly increased, indicating that the voters of that party were far more fully registered and brought to the polls at the charter election.

This has called attention to a fact of even greater importance; that in the Republican wards only 71 per cent of the vote actually registered was polled at the charter election, while in the Democratic wards 95 per cent of vious explanation is that far greater effort was made in those wards not only to get the voters Republican Councilmen and local officers would be chosen without especial effort. But in the Democratic wards, and especially in those wards where some defection was apprehended on account of the liquor influence, the choice of members of the Council stimulated both parties to extraordinary effort. Thus it came to pass that in these wards where the vote was comparatively full the Democrats were astonished at the result, and the Republicans correspondingly gratified. But in other parts of the city, where the Republican vote was not fully registered or polled because the success of local candidates was supposed to be assured.

the result was disappointing to Republicans. With a full registration in the Republican districts and a vote fully polled throughout the city there is every reason to expect that the Newark election will prove as disappointing to Democrats in November as it was at the charter election in the Democratic wards.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

The feeling grows stronger daily among well-informed politicians that the Republicans have an excellent chance of electing their local ticket this year. At first it was thought that there would be a large Republican defection to Mayor Hewitt, and that this Republican

vote, in addition to the support of the County Democracy, would insure his re-election. But since the whole County Democracy ticket was White, Edward Kearney and others, it lost its ablest organizers in the various Assembly dismocracy this year, it is now certain, will fall

Day, it becomes still more clear that the hosand Irish birth or descent is a serious factor not forgiven him for his action concerning the flags on the City Hall, and for his written statement soon afterward that the Irish more than any other element in the population of and charitable institutions. The Germans do not relish his attitude toward naturalized citizens, and his argument that a foreigner should to the privilege of voting. The most influential German paper is strongly against him. The organs of Irish opinion are severely opposed to him. Apparently, Mr. Hewitt's

strength is likely to diminish steadily. When Tammany Hall put Mr. Grant in nomination it was with high hopes and even with confidence. The Irish and German opposition to Mr. Hewitt was counted upon as an element of the greatest importance in Mr. Grant's favor. But it is evident to the careful observer of local politics that the nomination of James J. Coogan by the Labor party has put in Mr. Grant's way a tstumbling-block of imposing dimensions. Tammany Hall, although it may gain some Grant, although he has an excellent character and has made an efficient and praiseworthy Sheriff, does not possess those qualities which might draw to his support any large number of hopes will grow dimmer and duller as we go on toward November 6.

On the other hand, the reasons are multiplying why Republicans may look forward to a victory for their local ticket. Mr. Erhardt. Mr. Jacobus, Mr. Perley and Mr. Van Rensselaer are all clean, wholesome, respected citizens. Three of them are war veterans, whose record of honorable and meritorious service will commend them to the sympathies and the men who saved the Union. But if all the canmerit their record as veterans might not be of great assistance to them. But the four posthey are widely known from the Battery to Yonkers. Each of them has an immense number of personal acquaintances and an exceptionally large number of earnest and attached friends. Mr. Erhardt has shown both in public office and in private position that he is eminently qualified for such duties as the Mayoralty imposes. Mr. Jacobus is stronger in the business community than any candidate

what a magnificent prize is at stake! The prospects are brilliant for the election of the National, State and local tickets, all three. The incoming Mayor will have during his term of office the appointment of no less than twenty-three Commissioners holding important places. With such selections as Mr. Erhardt as Mayor would make the city government could be cleansed and purified. Extravagance would give place to economy; careless and idle inefficiency to honest, hard work; neglect of public duty to diligent devotion to the highest interests of the city. With New-York in the hands of the Republicans its attractions as a place of residence and a place of business would be vastly increased. There is no excuse or shadow of reason for any Republican to desert his party in this splendid opportunity. A full Republican vote means the election of a Republican Mayor, Sheriff, and County Clerk.

THE SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

The Republicans of Brooklyn have decided put their local candidates in the field in advance of their opponents. The Democratic tickets will not be nominated until next week. The Republican nominating conventions are to be held to-morrow and Saturday. While the local offices to be filled are of less importance than when a Mayor is to be elected, it is of the greatest moment that the Republicans of Brooklyn should nominate clean, strong, irreproachable candidates. The influence of the local ticket upon the National and State contests will undoubtedly be great. The large registration thus far points to an extraordinary vote, and all the indications are that the Republicans will receive more than their share of the in-

Fortunately, the names of the men most prominently mentioned in connection with the principal nominations on the city and county tickets afford abundant ground for the hope that the tickets when completed will deserve, as they should receive, the vote of every Republican in Brooklyn, and the votes of not a few men who are disgusted with the political methods and results of a Democratic machine run by the ring and the gang. So promising is the outlook on the Republican side, in fact, that "The Eagle" has sounded a note of warning, and pleads with the gang, which it seldom wearies of denouncing, to give the Democrats "a clean ticket-clean from top to bottom." To do otherwise, it says, will be to invite inevitable defeat. The fact that Alderman Kane is a leading candidate for any "fat" place he can get on the Democratic ticket, and is, moreover, likely to get what he wants, does not foreshadow the ticket "clean from top to bottom" which "The Eagle" holds to be allessential. Obviously the Republicans of Brooklyn have an exceptionally fine opportunity to elect their local ticket and at the same time to cut down the Democratic majority on the National and State tickets to such an extent as to contribute an important factor in the success of Harrison and Miller.

Nor should the Congressional contests be overlooked. In the IIId District nothing but a gross blunder can prevent the return of a Republican; and there is no sign of anything but the nomination of a strong and worthy candidate. The Vth District is clearly debatable ground this year. If Mr. Bliss fails to get the Democratic nomination and runs as an independent, a good Republican candidate would have an excellent chance of winning. This is the emergency to be considered in making the crusade. nomination. Only ten or eleven Republican Congressmen are required to turn the scales in the Lower House. Why should not Brooklyn furnish one of them?

MR. COX'S LITTLE 'INDISCRETIONS. sorry for Mr. Cox. Katisha said that in Japan discretion was attained at the age of The genial candidate for renomination from the Ninth District, however, shows that in his case the limit must be raised by at least fifteen years. For he has carried out his petulant threat far below that cast in many previous years.

Then, too, as the time draws nearer Election The Tribune with regard to the "forged frank," and has publicly denounced the alleged culprit as a Republican for whom "the language has no term of reproach." Oh, Mr. Cox! Is this your to be reckoned with. The Irish voters have gratitude? Don't you know how to let bad enough alone? Is this how you take advantage of The Tribune's leniency in refraining from direct imputations when it exposed with sufficient clearness the real author of the "forger"?

Of course it was only natural that high officials the metropolis contributed to fill its reformatory in the Post Office should select as the instrument for a particularly delicate piece of detective work an agent suffering from Morris's lamentable disabilities. Of course, too, when poor Morris failed be here twenty-one years before he is admitted in what was evidently his prime object of removing the package from our safe custody. Democratic organs made the most of his groundless accusations against the Editor of this paper, until Morris himself acknowledged them to be untrue. But why should Mr. Cox make himself ridiculous by public explanations which explain only his innocence and the inspector's stupidity? does he sanction Morris's forced and deceitful inference that an investigation is " practically defeated by the attitude of The Tribune," when half New-York has seen the original evidence exposed in The Tribune's counting-room window, that he who runs may read? Why does he accept Morris's sapient conclusion " that the indersement of the name of S. S. Cox was a forgery," when his own constituents know that the whole drift The Coogan vote will be drawn largely from of the evidence has been in another direction? And why does he clumsily attempt to weaken thousands from the County Democracy. Mr. the case against him, by declaring that the letters on the package are "very much larger than his own signature," whereas the likeness is especially striking in respect of size?

We don't want to be hard on Mr. Cox. We don't want to worry him by suggesting that his votes outside of his regular faction organiza- criticism of Mr. De Lano for furthering the ends tion. Hence, as the outlook now is, Tammany's of justice, however it accords with his attitude, fails to tally with his protestations. We refrain from suggesting that a Congressman's handwriting is subject to confusing variations under stress, or that Mr. Cox's undignified haste to print in " The World" the reproachful letter to his colleague before that gentleman had seen it warrants a grave inference as to the source whence Mr. Morris derived his own inspiration for rushing off to the same newspaper with his report before submitting it to his official superiors. But we hope, for his own sake, that Mr. Cox will be wise enough to from false premises, and throwing out wicked hints. He should leave that to Morris.

"The Civil Service Record," published by the Civil Service Reform Associations of Boston and Cambridge, admits all that has ever been charged us to the real animus of the Independent movement when it says, speaking of those Independents who now support Cleveland: "In the majority of cases, the leading reason appears to be sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's stand in relation to revising the tariff laws." It adds that " occasionally we find the President's record on the Civil Service question given as a special ground for continuing him in office." The faith of the

years ago. Under it wages have steadily risen in Germany. While Mr. Schurz is about it, why does he not tell the whole truth? Wages may be higher in England than in Germany, but the difference is less than it was when Bismarck was a free-trader, and it is rapidly disappearing. When both countries had free trate, wages were lower in Germany. Under Protection there has been a steady rise in wages, and great impulse has been given to home industries.

According to Mayor Chapin, the " general cause of reform has been most effectively served by Governor Hill." The chief magistrate of Brook lyn is too vague. Does he mean temperance reform, or ballot reform, or reform in Aqueduca methods? He should issue an addendum to his eulogy of Hill and supply the missing informa-

At Shelbyville Mr. Thurman had a good deal to say about the "trying circumstances" under which Mr. Cleveland assumed the Presidency and also about the Administration that "has been so cleanly, so upright, so honest, so patriotic." He also said that Mr. Cleveland was no " secondto pursue an aggressive course this year and rate man," and that he was "upright, industrious, courageous." But Mr. Thurman said not a word in regard to the "one-term principle in reference to the Presidency," which he was so earnest for in 1872, and he was as silent as the grave on the use the President has made and is making of " the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election." If his speech at Columbus in 1872 was only intended to be of force when a Republi can President was in office, Mr. Thurman ought to have the manliness to say so.

"The Syracuse Courier" finds omens of a Demoeratic victory lying loose around the country. Omens, ch? Now, if a really thorough exam nation was instituted, it will probably be discovered that these omens have their abiding place in the off eye of " The Courier."

Occupants of crowded tenement houses in the lower part of the city are expected to be grateful to Mayor Hewitt on account of his talk about the necessity for small parks, and some of the Mayor's supporters have declared that the plans for creating such breathing places were first proposed by him. Dr. John T. Nagle, of the Health Department, was an advocate of such parks before Mr. Hewitt was, and Dr. Nagle's views on the subject were printed in The Tribune two years before Mr. Hewitt became Mayor. Cariously enough, Dr. Nagle is a Democrat, and belongs to the Tammany organization, which Mr. Hewitt so

Taxpayers, when making up their minds whom to support for Mayor, should not forget that the increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in the appropriations for this year over last year was made by a Board of Estimate of which Mayor Hewitt was the most conspicuous member.

We were confronted by conditions, not theories, but I tell you honestly I was ashamed to vote for the Milis bill, it was such a poor measure of relief. I say to you, let us take more steps, and get as near to free trade as our fathers were. Let us recognize the great Democratic doctrine of equal burdens and equal privileges,—speech of Congressman Russell (Dem.), Massachusetts, at Albany, Oct. 15.

Mr. Russell gave the free-trade Democracy great comfort during the tariff debate in the House, and he is now in urgent demand on the stump. He is too candid a Free Trader for campaign audiences in this State, and blurts out too much truth to be useful to the Democratic cause. He wants more radical legislation than the Mills bill, because he aims to get as near free trade as the Democratic party has been in the past; and that is very near indeed, for in its platforms of 1856 and 1860 the party declared for "progressive free trade throughout the world." This is Mr. Russell's reading of the policy of his party; yet the President would have credulous voters in this great manufacturing State believe that he and his party have not entered upon a free-trade

In his letter of acceptance General Harrison said that the Free Traders had "magnified and nursed the surplus," " seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil, in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose." That is the very thing the Treasury Department witness the statement given by him to the press on Tuesday afternoon.

"The Sun" says that Governor Hill abstains from the use of liquor, and insists that he is the real temperance candidate. If it be true that Governor Hill finds that his own safety lies in avoiding temptation, he ought to be a thousand times ashamed to be the means of multiplying temptations for others. If it were not for him, we would have now on the statute-book a law under which the number of saloons would probably be decreased one-half; and every practical man knows that the number of temptations to drink is in proportion to the number of saloons. I can usually go past eight saloons," said the workingman to Cardinal Manning, " but the ninth gets me." High License tries to close not only the ninth saloon, but as many of the eight as possible. No. it does not help Governor Hill's case at all to show that he appreciates the wisdom of temperance. It makes his subserviency to the saloon interest all the more criminal.

PERSONAL.

Miss Elizabeth Farson has been appointed principal of the Brown School, the largest public school at

Mr. Henry Villard says he attributes his success as a railroad man to his knowledge of human nature, gained by newspaper work.

The estate of the late Marshall Jewell, at Hart ford, has just been sold for \$30,000.

The late Captain D. C. Constable, of Ogdenburg N. Y., entered the War of the Rebellion as a first lieutenant, on a National war-ship at Charleston in April, 1861. Under the direction of Captain John Faunce, he fought that ship as its executive officer at the mouth of the Nansemond River, June 10, 1861, in which action ten of the crew were wounded and the ship greatly damaged. He rendered invaluable services at Fort Hatteras, where the rifled guns of the Harriet Lane materially aided in the capture of Roanoke Island. After the success of this expedition and the return of the ship to Philadelphia, peculion and the return of the ship to Prinatelphia, Lieutenant Constable was ordered to take command of the submergable, supposed unsinkable and bomb-proof steamer, Naugatuck, and ordered to the James River. During the engagement with Fort Darling, below Richmond, he was desperately wounded in the head, which incapacitated him for active duty for a number of years. He recovered, however, sufficiently to meet President Lincoln on the quarter-deck of bis ship, and received from the hands of the martyr President his commission as a captain "for bravery, gallant and meritorious conduct during the late war."

Canon Liddon was particulary popular with the undergraduates at Oxford. His gentle, sympathetic nature, bright wit, and keen, powerful intellect made him equally beloved and respected. A few years ago a large gray cat was a frequent visitor in the common room at Christ Church after hall, and when the dons were sitting before the table discussing their stop calling names, making foolish deductions port, it would always creep up on Canon Lidden's knee and remain there quietly for the whole of the evening; the quiet, satisfied purring of the cat forming a quiet accompaniment to the bright, witty conversation of the Canon. They formed a picturesque pair, the cat with its long, handsome fur, and the Canon with his pale, refined face, and large expressive eyes, now gleaming with mirth, now flashing with enthusiasm, and at times softly glowing with plty as he related some sympathetic story. Mrs. Fuller, wife of the new Chief Justice, has

aken furniture from Chicago for her home in Wash-

Speaking of the lectures Mr. Gerald Massay is about to deliver in this country, "The Star," London, says that they will comprise literary, an-thropological, agnostic and Neo-Naturalistic subjects, and the width and variety of Mr. Massey's range cannot be better shown than by giving a few of the Civil Service Reformers in Mr. Cleveland is evidently dying fast. It would not have been "oc- Hood fall under the first of the four categories; myth-\$25,000 for the convictions of persons registering illegally in New-York or Brooklyn should be displayed in the police stations and la each place for registration and voting, the same to be distributed and guarded by police of the convictions of persons registering illegally in New-York or Brooklyn should be displayed and guarded by police of the convictions of persons registering illegally in New-York or Brooklyn should be displayed in the police stations and la each place for registration and voting, the same to be distributed and guarded by police of the convictions of persons registers to make a point of the most critical and exacting the point of view of their being "primitive" modes of representant; lovely woman and history to the result, which was soon at her case, though without the result, which was soon at her case, though without the result, which was soon at her case, though without the result, which was soon at her case, though with the result, which was soon at her case, though without the result, which was soon at her case, though the point of view of their being "primitive" modes of representant; lovely woman and higher was point of view of their being "primitive" modes of representant; lovely woman and higher was point of view of their being "primitive" modes of representant; lovely woman and higher was been whether that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade that wages are higher in England under free trade the was soon at her eventually. The tones which have the proving the medium and higher was here view of the point of view of their being "primitive" modes of representant; lovely woman and th

Savage Landor's appreciation of Gerald Massey's

Old Mrs. Robert Keeley, a fas actrees in the early part of this century, who is in her eighty-second year, is still bright, lively, and

The British authors' testimonial to Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will take the form of a piece of jewelry.

MUSIC.

THE NEW OPERETTAL

All the evidences of joyful anticipation which have marked the first performances of operettas by Mesers. Gilbert and Sullivan in the past, were repeated at the Casino last night, when the lates creation of those genial collaborators in the field of musical comedy was brought forward for the first time in America. The audience crowded every part of the theatre, and the gathering was as brilliant in appearance as it was numerous. And, if such a as it was both numerous and brilliant.

So much has been printed about "The Yeomes of the Guard: or the

that it is not necessary to say Maid," anything about the story which is told in it. Whether as a comedy it will develop and maintain a popular interest such as four or five of its predecessors enjoyed is a riddle which no discreet writer would attempt to solve between midnight and the hour of sending a morning newspaper to press.

There are some external features which will doubtless militate against such a result, not the least significant being that its pictures are neither so numerous nor diverting a sthose which Gilbert's art steadily gave us from "Pinafore" to "The Mikado." There are only, two acts and the stage set is the same in both. Then, too, there are no changes of costume to speak of, and after those many playgoers who have got into the habit of demanding diversion for their eyes as well as their ears and imaginations have enjoyed the pleasant surprise which Mr. Gilbert has provided with the picture of life about the old Tower of London in the sixteenth century, they will in all likelihood long for one of those magical turns of the kaleidoscope with which they have so often been entertained, and long in vain. Pretty groupings there are, and picturesque gowns, and the usual amount of concerted posing and gesturing; but a paucity of action in the comedy is paired with a want of variety in its external furnishings, and this circumstance is likely to beget some disappointment.

Mr. Gilbert is one of the most in

genious dramatic architects alive, and his skill and inventiveness in constructing a libratio and sup-plying the verbal sheleton for the musical integument which Sir Arthur furnishes are unparalleled; so that though one may be disappointed at times with the general effect of his pieces, there is so much that is delightful to the details that hasty generalization in pronouncing judgment is unwise. The verdict of the undlence last night was distinctly in favor of the new peretta, if it is to be read in the amount of applause bestowed and the number of separate pieces re-demanded. The fact that much the greater number of these demonstrations of warm approval occurred in the these demonstrations of warm approval extract in the progress of, the first act sanctions the statement that they were tributes to the talent of the musical composer rather than the librettist; for it is in the first act that all that we have been accustomed to look upon as peculiarly Gilbertian is chiefly wanting. Mr. Gilbert's true province is the satirical, and the new comedy is a unocent of satire as it is of that strangely inverted logic which furnished amusement in his previous works, even "Ruddy gore," in a measure that no other writer of musical comedy has approached. But much of the old-time literary grace is to be found in the new lines, and with it an essay into new fields that are bound to give pleasure to the lovers of the innocent and wholesome in operetta composi-tion. Sir Arthur Sullivan's music is perhaps not ad successful in the sentimental portions as it is in the comical, but it is full of ingenious and recondite effects of orchestration, and there is no lack of those refreshing and inspiriting effusions which please for the moment and will be called up by the memory with delight. The representation passed off with considerable smoothness considering the disadvantages under which Manager Aconson and his people worked, but all of the people except Miss Urquhardt (who deserves special mention for the manner in which she deserves special mention for the manner in which such as spoke her lines) were better grounded in the music than the text. The ensembles went unexpectedly well; recent experiences at the Casino had not led to the expectation that the score would be treated as well as it was. Miss Ricel, Miss Gerrish, Mr. Ryley and Mr. Solomon divided the plaudits of the house impartially, and an outburst of enthusiasm at the close of the first act called for the appearance of Stage Manager Barker and Musical Conductor Williams before the audience.

SOME OF THE PEOPLE PRESENT. Among those present in the audience, which filled

every available inch of the theatre, were the fol-E. Hilton, F. Hilton, A. Beadleston, A. Lyons, S. S. Blood, B. Cutting, G. A. Morrison, J. V. Beane, Ir. E. Ely Goddard, John Bloodgood, J. M. Hartshorne, H. Lee, Mr. McLean, Mr. Ulman, Mr. West, N Lorthian, F. Goodenough, M. Strakosch, Judge Brad; and the Misses Brady, Miss Adele Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Hargous, Miss Annie Swan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Chester Griswold, J. N. Griswold n Hoey, F. Woerz, T. Kelly, jr., H. Beadleston, Theodore Seligman, Frank-Martine, George Peabody Wetmors, James Gordon Bennett, Charles Lanter, Mr. and Mrs Austin Corbin, Lispenard Stewart, M. Bayard Brown, William Cutting, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Hicks-Lord Mr. and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, E. G. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hayes, Henry Blake, Jerome Buck, J. L. Burdett, Mrs. G. P. Ferguson, John T. Little, Leonard Chenery, G R. Gibson, J. L. Boggs, jr., George W. Ladd, S. Philips Staats, Howard Blood, John T. Terry, jr., S. S. Wheeler, C. P. Buchanan, Francis Sylvester, G. G. Howland, M. B. Bronner, L. W. Baldwin, R. C. Rathbone, George Harral, W. M. Tewks bury, Judge Gildersleeve, D. Sprague, W. B. Haight, H. W. Shaw, James McVicker, William Carey, C. S. Clark, S. G. Bayne, H. E. Legraw, A. F. Henriquez, John J. Phelps, Henry H. Strong, J. F. Requa, Dr. Robertson, A. B. Chester, Jefferson Levy, H. J. Pierson, T. T. Reid, A. S. Fitch, A. A. Stewart, A. C. Gilmae, C. Doremus, William D. Tilden, Alonzo Tilden, Ro-setta M. Davies and Tilden Blodgett.

THE FIRST ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Mr. Van der Stucken began his series of classical afternoon concerts and opened the concert season at Chickering Hall yesterday. The programme was a pleasant and well-chosen one, albeit it was a mistake of judgment to have it quite so long. Two hours of music is more than enough in an afternoon, especially if the hour of beginning is to be fixed at half-past 3 o'clock. A symphony, two concertos and a suite of five movements, besides a long aria and three songs, make up a more generous musical entertainment than the public crave for. This was proved by the fact that a great many left the hall yesterday before the final suite was begun.

most familiar of Haydn's symphonies in D major, then in the accompaniments to Mozart's concerto in E-flat good deal of dash and occasional flashes of brilliancy, work admits) and a concerto for planoforte in D minor by Bach; finally in a set of five dance movements from three of Gluck's operas. Chickering's concert-room is not a large one and subjects an orchestra to a pretty severe test. Mr. Van der Stucken's organization passed the ordeal creditably, though we imagine that after the musicians have played oftener together a greater homogeneity of tone than was observable yesterday will be developed. In the accompaniment to the wellknown florid air from Handel's "L'Allegro," "Sweet Bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly," Mr. Van der Stucken attempted a rather bold experiment is reverting to the original accompaniment. He used a single desk of each of the stringed instruments and filled out the harmony with a small organ. The flute ob bligate naturally was left as always. The effect was surprisingly good and completely justified the pro-

Miss Adeline Hibbard, who sang the Handel air (un fortunately in an Italian translation, thus sacrificing Milton's melodious lines), is a young woman whose home until she came to New-York was Burlington, Vermont. She is but recently returned from Paris, where she studied in Mmc. Marchesi's class. Her voice is of the light and flexible kind, with which her distinguished teacher achieves her best results. She vocalizes with taste and a commendable absence of enjoyed by the audience. Her first notes were husky, as if from nervousness, but she was soon at her